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THE DOCTORS WEEKLY
AN INDEPENDENT PROGRESSIVE JOURNAL FOR THE ENTIRE MEDICAL PROFESSION

VOL. II—No. 26. NEW YORK, DECEMBER 24, 1892. TERMS $2.00 A YEAR.

7 Reasons why Papoid is superior to Pepsin

1 Digestive Power.

"In other words, Papoid possesses the combined powers of Salivary, Gastric, and Pancreatic ferments." (KILMER.—Paper read before New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association.)

2 Acts Throughout Entire Alimentary Canal.

"An additional advantage of Papoid (in diphtheria) is that it helps Nature to digest whatever food there may be in the alimentary canal." (LOVE, Prof. Clin. Med. and Dis. of Children, Marion Sims Coll. Med. St. Louis.)

3 Stimulates Natural Digestion.

"Pepsin often relieves a present difficulty; but Papoid, in addition, places the stomach in condition to digest the next meal. It is far better to make the stomach do its own work. Pepsin makes the stomach lazy; Papoid does not." (LARRABEE, Prof. Hospital College of Medicine, Louisville, Ky.)

4 Acts in Acid, Alkaline, or Neutral Media.

"But much more convenient than this will be found the dusting of a minute portion of Papoid beneath the protective strips. This succeeds well, because Papoid acts best in a concentrated medium of any reaction whatever, pepsin only in a dilute acid solution." (MORTON, on Leg Ulcers, read before Phila. County Med. Society.)

5 Acts on all kinds of Food. Can be Combined with Antiseptics.

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6 Acts in the Intestines.

"I have accomplished more with Papoid than I was ever able to accomplish with the best pepsin. Papoid does especially well in gastro-intestinal catarrh and colitis." (DIXON, Prest. Kentucky State Medical Society.)

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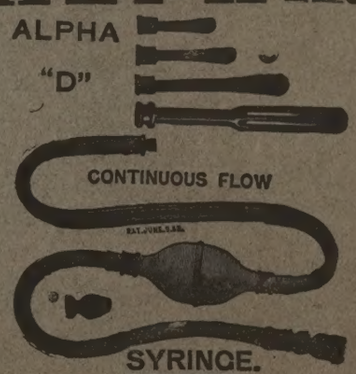

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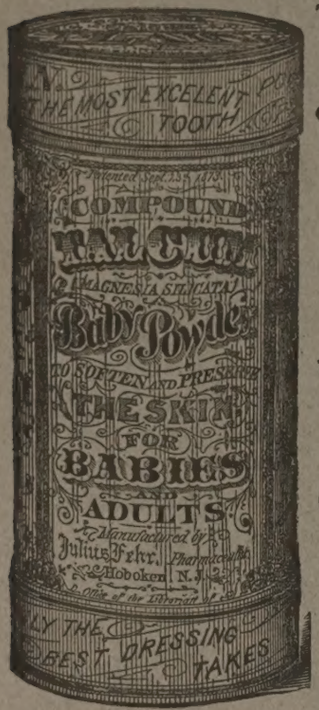

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See Outside Front Cover.

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SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE CLINICAL USES OF PAPOID.

By ARCH DIXON, M.D., Ex.-President Miss. Valley Med. Association, President Kentucky State Medical Society, Member American Medical Association, Member Southern Surgical and Gynæcological Association, etc., etc.

(Written for the Doctors Weekly.)

Papoid is the active principle of the juice of the trunk and fruit of the Carica Papaya, or South American Melon Tree. Its digestive power is almost incredible, softening muscular tissue in twenty minutes, and digesting 2,000 times its own weight of moistened fibrin in a very short time. Living membranes are not affected by it. As much as seventy-five grains have been administered to dogs and rabbits without any untoward results (Herschell). It acts in either acid, alkaline or neutral solutions, and its affinity for fibrin is so great that being placed in contact with it, no amount of washing will remove or stop its action. This being the case, the natural inference arises that Papoid is an agent which would be most useful in the treatment of diphtheria, membranous croup, or in that of any condition in which there is deposition of false membrane.

My attention was called to Papoid about two years ago, since which time I have had occasion to test its merit in diphtheria, dyspepsia, indolent ulcers, as a solvent of dead bone, etc., and in each and every case it served me well First of all, I may say that I was a doubting Thomas when I began its use, but was soon converted into a firm believer in its efficiency to dissolve pseudo-membrane. A case in question was that of a child three years old, whose throat was almost a solid mass of diphtheritic membrane. Two days before a sister of this child had died of diphtheria in spite of every effort I could make to save her. The treatment had been the 1-32d of a grain of bichloride of mercury every five hours, and a mixture of equal parts of Tr. Ferri Chloride and Glycerine painted over the inside of the throat every four hours. In addition to this the throat was sprayed regularly at intervals of six hours with hydrogen per oxide; stimulants were administered freely, and nourishment as well. With strict attention and excellent nursing this child died under the above treatment. Ten days afterward, when called to see her sister, I determined to give Papoid a thorough trial. A saturated aqueous solution was prepared and instructions left to paint over the entire throat every two hours, but decomposition took place rapidly in the solution I learned by experience that watery solutions should be made fresh. There is now on the market a liquid preparation of Papoid known as Papoid Glycerole, which is a very convenient one. Unable to secure this at the time, I used the following: Papoid one drachm, glycerine two drachms, and acid carbolic, drops four. This mixture remains stable. The throat was thoroughly painted over every two hours with a mop made of absorbent cotton twisted upon a small twig, each mop being burned immediately after using. Constitutional treatment was kept up as well. Recovery was prompt and uninterrupted. Of course there are malignant cases of diphtheria which go on and die promptly, no matter what treatment one may employ, but with an experience extending over fifteen years, I have found nothing in the treatment of this dread disease so satisfactory as Papoid.

But perhaps the most striking example of the efficacy of Papoid is in the treatment of indolent ulcers. It will digest and almost liquify a slough in a time so short as to be astonishing. Since my first experience with Papoid in this way, I have utterly abandoned the use of the sharp spoon, which was at all times painful and not always satisfactory. If Papoid powder is sprinkled over an indolent ulcer and covered with protective strips it will be found, on redressing in twenty-four hours to be almost entirely changed in character, the tough, almost fibrous covering of the ulcer has been broken down and disintegrated, the whole or nearly all of it can be wiped off with absorbent cotton, leaving a clean, healthy looking sore, which readily yields to treatment by cleanliness and compression equably applied I have recently treated a case of ten years' standing in this way (which had drifted from one physician to another), with the most gratifying result. From a surgical standpoint, Papoid is destined to play an important part in the cleansing

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of abscess cavities, the removal of blood coagula and of necrosed bone. I can only speak from experience concerning the last, and that only in two cases.

J. C. A., æt 32, was thrown from his buggy, sustaining a compound fracture of the ankle, involving both bones. The Tibia was broken about two inches above the joint, the proximal end protruding through the tissues. The fracture was reduced and a fixed dressing put on with fenestrum over the wound. The case did fairly well for about two weeks, granulations were thrown out, but there was a portion of bone denuded of periosteum, which was elevated and which the granulations would not cover. A part of this bone was chisselled off and the wound did better, but there were still two or three points uncovered. Papoid powder was dusted over these points each day and covered with protective. The digestion of bone was not rapid, but satisfactory, and in five days the granulations had covered the entire exposed bony surface, and in a short time the wound was completely healed. While the action here on dead tissue was beautifully illustrated, digesting and disintegrating it, its action on the surrounding live tissues was only of a cleansing and nourishing character. Papoid is an antiseptic of much value, and its uses in surgery are so manifold as to warrant for it a rich field of usefulness in the near future.

There are many members of our profession who, after years of trial, have almost lost faith in the Pepsins; and especially is this true in those cases of so called atonic dyspepsia, in which Pepsin has been relied on and found wanting, and there are thousands of such cases which daily present themselves to physicians for treatment. Frequently the statement is made: "Doctor, I have taken all sorts of Pepsin and without relief;" but the doctor says, "here is a new preparation of Pepsin which, I am sure, will benefit you." The patient takes his prescription and later on takes his Pepsin; he soon returns with the same old story; his digestion is no better, and he is feeling worse, if possible, than before. It is this result which, as I said previously, has caused a large number of the thinking members of our profession to lose faith in Pepsin, and they only continue to prescribe it in a routine sort of way, largely from habit, but more especially because they have been unable to find anything better. To such I say, try Papoid and you will not be disappointed. Herschell and Woodbury have pointed out that Papoid has greater digestive power than either Pepsin or Pancreatin, and can be used when Pepsin is contraindicated or powerless. Experience has proven this to be true, and it may be stated without the fear of contradiction that Papoid under the conditions indicating the use of Animal Pepsin will produce *some* results, while Animal Pepsin under the conditions indicating the use of Papoid will produce no results whatever. It may be further stated that *Papoid under Papoid conditions produces greater results than Animal Pepsin under Pepsin conditions!* Papoid is indicated in any case where there is a deficiency of the gastric juice, no matter from what cause; in gastric catarrh, acute or chronic; in cases of Anaemia and general debility, productive of deficient blood supply; in chronic alcoholism, which is always accompanied by an excess of unhealthy mucus in the alimentary canal; in the vomiting of pregnancy and all irritable conditions of the stomach associated with pain and vomiting. In duodenal and intestinal indigestion, Papoid is infinitely superior to Pancreatin. These are no imaginary statements, but are based upon absolute results from practical experience, and from records that cover both negative and positive results.

I have had cases of morning sickness in pregnancy to yield to Papoid and Nux Vomica which had defied all other treatment. The same may be said in regard to cases of intestinal dyspepsia. Numerous cases could be cited, but one will suffice. T. B. Y., one of the most prominent citizens of an adjoining county, had been the victim of intestinal catarrh for a number of years. He had taken Pepsins ad nauseum and Pancreatin preparations until faith was lost in sight, and he had almost abandoned hope of relief. Papoid was administered in conjunction with irrigation of the large bowel with hot water, and in six weeks he was a well man.

The most convincing proof of the efficacy of Papoid in gastric catarrh was in the case of a patient upon whom I had made a gastrostomy for œsophageal Stricture (malignant). Food was passed into the stomach through a rubber tube for a number of weeks. This food was predigested, and nature was aided in every way possible by Pepsins, Pancreatin, etc. Though there was improvement in the general condition of the patient, he suffered from an excess of acid and a hypersecretion of mucus which produced a most annoying nausea. Papoid, grains two, Soda Bi-Carb., grains five, made into a powder and given after each feeding, entirely relieved this trouble. Later on retrograde dilatation of the œsophagus was made, enabling the patient to swallow, and for eight months, the length of time he lived afterward, he continued to take Papoid and could not be induced to leave it off. Without Papoid there would be such an excessive secretion of mucus as to almost entirely preclude digestion, and life to him was a burden.

During the past summer I have treated many cases of infantile diarrhœa. In a majority of these cases Papoid, given in conjunction with Salol has given relief. As previously mentioned, these observations have been drawn from actual experience in practice, and have been jotted down at odd times in the hope that other busy practitioners might derive the same benefit from a trial of Papoid that I have.

HENDERSON, KY., Dec. 6th, 1892.

THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE IN COLONIAL TIMES.

From an interesting paper entitled, "Some Doctors of ye olden time," read by Dr. Geo. W. Archer, of Emmerton, Md., before the Historical Society of Hartford County, Md., (*Md. Med. Journal*), October 22, 1892, we reproduce the following extracts (which were copied from the note-book of Dr. Buckler Partridge, a prominent practitioner in the early part of the Eighteenth Century):

I will now give a few of the most striking of the Doctor's numerous formulas, promising, for justice's sake, that many of them which I do not give are really very good and (*mutatis mutandis*) very much in accord with the practice of the present day. It must be borne in mind that, as before stated, he got them all in the mother country; it is reasonable to suppose that in selecting them he kept in view the difficulty of procuring here the remedies most used in England. For such, he has substituted, when possible, others which were to be found growing in the woods and fields of Maryland. Hence it is, perhaps, that there are scarcely any mineral medicines among his formulæ.

"Ale a Gainst Scrophula: Take chips of guaiacum, Sassaphrag, Walnut tree rind, Roots of Sharp pointed Dock, filipendula, hound's tongue, a ℥ ii; herb Robert arch angle, a M. (Maniples?) 4; Rasins of ye Sun, stoned lb. 1, live millipeds (this is no other than our old friend, the squirming thousand-leg) one pint. Prepare all for five galls. It is good against a cancer and cutaneous affection but Singularly and Specifically respects ye King's Evil." Surely the evil to be swallowed was worse than any King's evil. Earth worms made part of a recipe for the scurvy. A 19th century patient would probably agree with the Doctor that this was scurvy treatment. Others, however, might say he was only trying to worm himself into favor among strangers. The Doctor says "it knappeth off ye sharp points of ye salts and forceth ye acrid Ichor to evaporate either by insensible Effluvia or Sweat."

"Diuretic Pills: "Take powdered bees ℥ ii"—and so on—the other ingredients being salt prunnel, salt of amber, mustard seed, oil of anise-seed and Venice turpentine. Each dose contains eighty grains of powdered bees, The Doctor adds, "They liquefy the compages (whatever that may mean) of ye blood, deterge ye glands and interiour recesses of ye body and stimulate ye veins, scour out mucus and sand and powerfully promote urine."

"Viper Powder: Take troches of vipers (or rather viper's flesh dryed) gr. 15, salt of amber gr. 3, saffron gr. ii—make a powder. It is held a great arcanum against ye jaundice."

"Epidemial Powder. Take troches of viper ℥ i, Virginia snake-root, contrayerva a ℥ ss; mix." The dose is "from one to two scruples." A modern patient would probably have a few additional scruples in swallowing it. The Doctor, however, says it will cure the ague, and as he practised along the water-courses, where that disease did most abound, we may be moderately certain that his belief had at least one good result—namely, the extermination of venomous snakes, though whether or not the patients were proportionately exterminated, is what "no fellow" is likely to find out at this late day.

"A Pleuritic Julep: "Take goat's blood"—and so on. From this prescription we may know that "juleps" were in vogue hereabouts even at that early day—such as they were.

There are some half-dozen recipes for "Lohocks"—something to be licked. The advantages of several other prescriptions are enforced in the vigorous phraseology characteristic of those days. For example, "A Decoction against ye Scurvy" is said to "attenuate, depurate and briskly actuate ye blood and juices, it desolves scorbutic concretions, unlocks appilations, turns off feculencies by diaphoresis and diuresis." Another prescription "gives a check to ye raging orgasme of ye spirits, satisemetic Julep" "obtends ye acrious

SANTAL-MIDY

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For gonorrhoea and all forms of urethritis. It replaces copaiba, cubebs, and other remedies, without producing eructations, offensive odor or diarrhœa, and the discharge is reduced to a slight oozing in forty-eight hours. It cures the most obstinate cases of cystitis and inflammation of the neck of the bladder.

Dr. Posner stated before the Berlin Medical Society: "The best form of sandal-wood oil was the French preparation known as **Santal-Midy.**"—*Medical Record.*

Dr. C. H. Kirwan, says: "After six months' use I can say that I never obtained such satisfactory results from the internal administration of any drug in gonorrhœa as with Santal-Midy capsules; I prescribe them constantly and always with excellent results.—*Med. Herald.*

Santal-Midy is distilled from the best Mysore sandal-wood, and is dispensed in small, spherical capsules of 20 centigrammes.

Dose: 6 to 12 capsules daily.
Original bottles contain 40 capsules

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Produces rapid increase in Flesh and Strength.

FORMULA—Each Dose Contains:

Pure Cod Liver Oil	80 m. (drops.)
Distilled Water	35 m.
Soluble Pancreatin	5 Grains.
Soda	½ "
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Universally Prescribed.

It is sought to introduce THIS INVALUABLE THERAPEUTIC AGENT exclusively on its MERITS, and for that reason the Profession is appealed to ONLY THROUGH THE COLUMNS OF MEDICAL JOURNALS.

Hydroleine is a purely **scientific preparation** for the cure of **incipient consumption,** and all forms of **wasting disease;** its unquestionable success and its **perfect reliability** in cases of **EMACIATION** occasioned by **A DECAY OF THE VITAL TISSUES,** makes **Hydroleine** one of the necessary requisites of the successful practitioner. It is **thoroughly palatable, easily digested;** and produces rapid increase in **flesh** and **strength.**

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fies ye fervour of ye rarified boiling blood, melts down gellid lymph and promotes urine." "An Antiferment, recals ye vigour and tone of ye stomach, regulates ye furies of ye spirits, charms ye spasme of ye fibrillæ and effectually stops vomiting." "A Corallate Mixture," "wonderfully and almost miraculously like a god in a machine, as they say, represseth subversions of ye stomach and motions to vomit, etc." "A Bitter Stomach Powder" "warms, roborates, deterges and useth to bring considerable advantage when by reason of daily hard drinking, sotting and soaking, the fibres of ye stomach being overwasht, become lapse like a tripe, and its villa being slobbered over with slimy putrilage, retain nothing—whence arise loathing of food, morning strainings and vomiting."

CURED THE WRONG THIRST.

THIS DRUNKARD WANTED TO BE ATTENDED TO FOR WHISKEY. NOT FOR BRANDY.

A most disreputable looking drunkard went to an inebriates' retreat where they squirt sobriety into peoples' arm and give them whiskey dosed with ipecac to get them disgusted with it. He said to the man in charge of the factory:

"I have the whiskey habit badly and want to get cured. I don't desire ever to touch another drop."

"Pay $25 a week, sign the by-laws and the thing's done," said the manager.

After three weeks the patient went into the business office looking very sour.

"See here," he said, "I find that I'm losing my liking for brandy. How about that? You must have given me the wrong medicine. I came here to be cured of the whiskey habit."

"Certainly," replied the manager, blandly. "Our treatment will relieve you not only of the taste for whiskey, but of all craving for alcoholic stimulant, be it brandy, whiskey, cider or gin."

"Holy Cæsar!" roared the patient in a rage. "I came here distinctly to be attended to on account of my liking for whiskey, and now you've been monkeying with my predilection for brandy. What kind of a skin game is this you're running? Why, I had a brandy thirst on me that I wouldn't sell for $1,000,000. My scheme was to get up a dislike for whiskey so's I'd have all my taste to devote to brandy. I've been taken in, sir. The thing's a scheme of the most contemptible order. I'll find out in the courts whether yon can go around making people turn against brandy against their will."

His suit will be awaited with interest by lawyers as well as drunkards. A jury may be called on to assess the value of a brandy thirst. —*N. Y. Herald.*

HUMAN NATURE.

A little boy of four years has for some time had a habit of waking about midnight and calling for a drink of water. At last his mother told him that she would not get up any more to wait on him; that she would put a pitcher of water and a glass on the stand near his bed, and that if he wanted water in the night he must get up and get it himself. She placed the water on the stand in his sight and left him. That night, at the usual time, she heard the boy's call—"I want a d'ink o' water! I want a d'ink o' water!" But she paid no attention. He called two or three times, and after he had whimpered a bit she heard him get up and thump along the floor to the stand. And through the darkness came this very positive ejaculation, "I hope I thpill every jam jop."—*Med. Review.*

We are pleased to learn that our geniel friend, Mr. Larry Heilburn, has accepted the Eastern agency for the Stafford Mineral Water. A good man representing a good thing is bound to succeed.

A Young lady called at a drug store in Reno, Nev., and asked for twenty cents' worth of Glory of Rhyme. It was some time before the medicine man could be brought to understand that her folks had the cholera scare and wanted to disinfect the premises with chloride of lime.

Mrs. Rowlin—"An' faith, Missus Doogan, how many childrin hev yez now?" Mrs. Doogan—"Oi only hev noine, Mrs. Rowlin," Mrs. Rowlin—"Noine! Why, yez had that many years ago, Mrs. Doogan." Mrs. Doogan—"An' sure, do yez take me for an incubather?"

Some time ago I was hastily called into the interior of Illinois to a consultation on the case of a prominent physician of that section. His nervous system was terribly demoralized, superinduced by an attack of the Grippe. His general break-down was complicated with an abscess of the liver and serious organic lesions of the heart. His stomach was the most irritable part of his make-up. When I first saw him, I suggested the use of Ale and Beef Peptonized. A few days ago I saw the patient again, and find that the Ale and Beef was retained by the stomach and met the conditions of the case most admirably. It had been taken more freely than any other nourishment and the patient is improving. I am confident that he attributes his great improvement to Ale and Beef Peptonized.

I. N. Love, M.D.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Specify "Battle" when Prescribing our Preparations.

BROMIDIA

The Hypnotic.

FORMULA.—

Every fluid drachm contains fifteen grains EACH of Pure Chroral Hydrat. and purified Brom. Pot and one-eight grain EACH of gem. im. ext. Canna bis Ind. and Hyoscyam.

DOSE—

One-half to one fluid drachm in WATER or SYRUP every hour, until sleep is produced.

INDICATIONS—

Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Headache, Convulsions, Colic, Mania, Epilepsy, Irritability, etc. In the rest lessness and delirium of fevers it is absolutely invaluable.

IT DOES NOT LOCK UP THE SECRETIONS.

PAPINE

The Anodyne.

Papine is the Anodyne or pain-relieving principles of Opium, the Narcotic and Convulsive Elements being eliminated. It has less tendency to cause Nausea, Vomiting, Constipation, etc.

INDICATIONS—

Same as Opium or Morphia.

DOSE—

ONE FLUID DRACHM—(represents the Anodyne principle of one-eight grain of Morphia.)

IODIA

THE ALTERATIVE AND UTERINE TONIC.

FORMULA—

Iodia is a Combination of active principles obtained from the Green Roots of Stillingia, Helonias, Saxifraga, Menispermum and Aromatics. Each fluid drachm also contains five grains Phos. Iron.

DOSE—

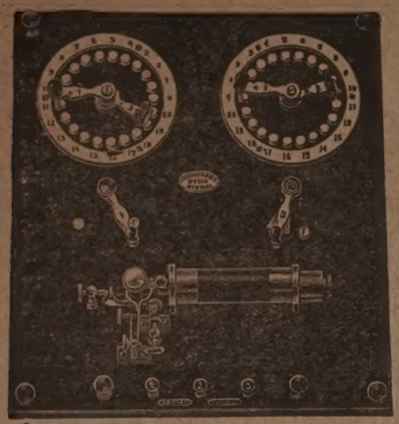
One or two fluid drachms (more or less as indicated) three times a day, before meals.

INDICATIONS—

Syphilitic, Scrofulous and Cuttaneous Diseases, Dysmenorrhea Menorrhagia, Leucorrhea, Amenorrhea, Impaired Vitality, Habitual Abortions and General Uterine Debility.

Specify "Battle" when Prescribing our Preparations.

HERE IS AN IDEA FOR YOU, DOCTOR



You have a small table that you can spare; just fasten this *SWITCH-BOARD* on it, get about 40 cells, and you will have a first-class *OFFICE BATTERY* for very little money. You'll need a few *ELECTRODES*, but these won't cost much.

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NEW YORK.

Manufacturers of . . . . .

The Standard Electrical Instruments

FOR MEDICAL AND SURGICAL USE.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1870.)

It is important to us that you mention this Journal

OBITUARY.

Died at Bergen Point, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 14th, Margaret Almira Shotwell, widow of Dr. Abraham Shotwell, formerly of New York.

Dr. W. Lee Burton, a well known dentist, died in Richmond, Va, Dec. 16th. He was the inventor of the Burton Electric Heater, used for cooking and street car purposes.

Dr. W. Chew Van Bibber, a prominent physician of Baltimore, died suddenly in that city last week from brain trouble. He had practised medicine in Baltimore for over forty years and was sixty-eight years old.

Dr. Thomas E. H. Cottman, aged eighty-three, died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Louisa Camolly, Morris Heights, on Friday, Dec. 16th. He was born in Maryland in 1809, studied medicine at Philadelphia, and at the time of the Crimean War went to Russia and was appointed on the medical staff of the Emperor. When his daughter married, the Doctor moved to this city, where he served many years on the sanitary staff of the Board of Health and gave medical assistance to the poor until five years ago, when he became totally blind.

MARRIAGES.

Married in Brooklyn, Dec. 15th, 1892, by the Rev. Dr. A. A. Morrison, Marion, daughter of Dr. Alexander Hutchins, to Mr. George Forrester Johnston, of Rochester, N. Y.

Mrs. Elizabeth F. Kretzschmar was married to Dr. William H. Kretzschmar on Monday, Dec. 12th. Mrs. Kretzschmar is the widow of Dr. Paul H. Kretzschmar, late Supervisor at Large of Kings county, who died on April 27, 1891, and Dr. Kretzschmar is his brother. The ceremony was performed at the bride's parents, No. 402 Washington avenue, by the Rev. Edward H. Cleveland. The present groom was associated for years with his brother, and is medical director of the German Lutheran Hospital.

NEWS AND MISCELLANY.

DR. G. E. DE SCHWEINITZ, has recently been elected Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia.

DR. C. M. SCOTT, of Fayette, Idaho, has recently been appointed assistant division surgeon for the Ogden division of the Union Pacific. We have every reason to believe he will honor the position.

THE HOSPITAL to the Medical Department of the Japanese Imperial University, will admit forty female students for midwifery and forty for nursery. The candidates must be single, and over 22 years of age.

THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL OBSERVER, is a new journal owned and published by a negro, M. V. Synk, M. D., Jackson, Tenn. There is lots of "walking" ahead of our colored brother and the roads are rough and hilly.

TOO MUCH NEEDLE.—A man recently brought suit against the proprietor of a London restaurant to recover damages for injury received in swallowing a needle with the spinach. He lost his case because he had no witnesses to prove that the needle was in the food.

THE FOLLOWING CARD, is clipped from a Cherokee County (N. C.) paper: "Dr.——, physician and surgeon, tenders his professional service to those who are willing and do pay, and to those who are willing but cannot pay, but offers his contempt to those who are able but will not pay."

THE DEATHS FROM SURGICAL OPERATION IN THIS CITY during 1891 were 133 (*New York Medical Journal*). Ten per cent. of these deaths were due to the operations of circumcision, done presumably in those cases by rabbis. The greatest single item was that of deaths from laparotomy; these numbered seventy-six, or fifty-seven per cent.

HIGHER MEDICAL EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.—We quote from the organ of the negro profession (*Med. and Surg. Obs.*): We are proud to note the high standard of requirement adopted by the different colored medical schools. In addition to a preliminary examination required by all of them, Howard University requires three years' attendance upon lectures, Meharry Medical College, three years; Leonard Medical School, four years; and the Medical Department of the New Orleans University requires three years.

THE ST. LOUIS FEMALE HOSPITAL has experienced quite a little breeze recently. It appears that in September last the three assistant physicians resigned, giving their reasons for this action to the Health Commissioner. Last week, however, Mr. Geo. V. Maratta, ex-chief clerk of the Hospital, preferred charges against the Superintendent, Dr. R. M. Kerley, before the Board of Charity Commissioners. This Board, however, has not as yet taken up the matter. Dr. Kerley expresses himself as ready and willing to have an investigation made of his management.

A RARE CHANCE.

Wishing to devote my entire attention to a specialty in a larger city, I will sell my practice, which pays from $8,000 to $10,000 a year to a thoroughly competent man for $5,000 cash. The practice has been established 10 years in a city of 10,000 inhabitants, on the line of one of the principal Railroads and is the largest place within 60 miles Will remain with buyer long enough to thoroughly introduce him. Address: "Medicus," care DOCTORS WEEKLY.

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We have been engaged for the last twenty-five years in making hernial and other surgical appliances, not for the wholesale trade, but with special reference to adapting them to the particular cases that have been sent to us by the physicians of New York, Brooklyn and vicinity, so as to get the best results in each case. In the daily endeavor to accomplish this end, not only has Mr. Pomeroy developed and brought into service many useful inventions, but his assistants who have been with us the greater part of this period, have acquired the necessary skill, patience and judgment to apply them correctly, so that a failure in any respect is the rare exception.

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For **Hernia,** we have trusses of all kinds, iucluding several specialties of our own. Chief among these is our **FRAME TRUSS,** which is practically a **perfect appliance.** Fitted with the **Oscillating Water Pads,** it serves equally well the simplest and and severest cases. In this form it is especially adapted for adults, but suitably modified, it is used as well for children and infants of the tenderest age, with them almost always effecting a cure. Our specialties in **ELASTIC STOCKINGS,** and **SPINAL APPARATUS** are well known.

It is earnestly requested that physicians sending their patients to us, will, whenever practicable, give written directions as to what is required, and such directions will be carefully heeded

TELEPHONE, 1174 18th ST.

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BURGUNDIA COCA.

The Tonic of Tonics.

THE STANDARD FOR DELICACY AND EFFICACY.

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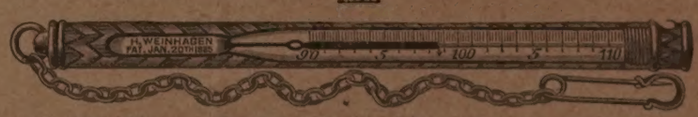
SEVEN REASONS FOR USING

WEINHAGEN'S MAGNIFYING NORMAL INDEX FEVER THERMOMETERS.

1. They have a lens front, or magnified index. 2. They are self-registering. 3. They have an indestructible index. 4. They do not increase their readings with age. 5. They are very sensitive and accurate. 6. They are retested after being made. 7. They are furnished with a certificate of variation.

Our 301 B has a Jet Black Back, the degrees and numbers being white. Our 301 A is a White Thermometer with degrees and numbers black.

Our Thermometers have H. Weinhagen and Trade Mark engraved on the back.



Solid Silver Case, Chain and Pin, Price with 4 inch Thermometers, . . $2.50 each

Heavy Gold-Plated Case, Gilt Chain and Pin, with 3½, 4 or 5 in. Thermometer, $1.50 each

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Hard Rubber Case without Chain, with 3½, 4 or 5 inch Thermometer, . . $1.00 each

H. WEINHAGEN, 22 & 24 North William Street, New York.

Send for New Catalogue. Established 1855.

MR. H. WEINHAGEN. DEAR SIR:—During my connection with the Observatory of Yale College, between thirty and and forty thousand Thermometers of all classes underwent a critical examination at my hands. I thereby formed the opinion that the workmanship upon your Thermometers was fully equal to that of any in the market.

Very respectfully,

BALTIMORE, MD., 5, November 1887. ORRAY T. SHERMAN.

The Doctors Weekly

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY SATURDAY,

BY

FERDINAND KING, M. D.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

96 FULTON STREET,

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Entered at New York Post Office as second class matter.

A CHANGE.

As Previously announced elsewhere, The Doctors Weekly will, after this issue, which completes its second volume, be merged into The New York Polyclinic, a monthly journal of progressive Medicine and Surgery, edited by the Faculty of the institution from which it derives its name. The work of editing and publishing a weekly journal is too much for one man and as we have not been able to secure satisfactory assistants we have decided to pool issues with the strongest medical institution in this country and in this way not only obtain relief from part of the heavy burden which we have borne through the past year, but also to enable us to produce the greatest medical and surgical journal in America. The Polyclinic will be a handsome, double column journal, containing sixty-four pages in each issue and printed on super-calendered paper.

In addition to the usual number of original articles by the Faculty and a list of select contributors, each issue will contain about twenty pages of lectures and clinical reports from the Polyclinic and other hospitals in this city with which the faculty of that institution are connected. The first number of the new journal will appear early in January next.

A NOTE ON CHLOROFORM.

By Charles S. Morley, M. D., Detroit, Mich.

Having gained confidence in chloroform, through an experimental method aiming at minimum dosage, and having as the chief factor of safety exclusive attention to the respiratory movements and rhythmical breathing, I have come to trust it under all circumstances where the unconscious state is compatible with life.

The anæsthesia can be produced and maintained for one or two hours with from one drachm to three drachms of chloroform.

The chest is bared and the assistant is required to note the breathing and pay no attention to the pulse. The secret of the method is rhythmical breathing, uniform density of the chloroform vapor with the minimum quantity. This can be accomplished by covering the face with a handkerchief, pulling up a fold at the centre for an air space for the chloroform vapor, and dropping two to five drops a minute, one at a time, with the quantity regulated according to the breathing. Probably benefit might be secured in every case by breathing exercises as a part of the preparation treatment.

THE SAMUEL D. GROSS PRIZE.

The first Quinquennial Prize of One Thousand Dollars under the will of the late Samuel D. Gross, M D., will be awarded in 1893.

The conditions annexed by the testators are that the prize "Shall be awarded every five years to the writer of the best original essay, not exceeding one hundred and fifty printed pages, octavo, in length, illustrative of some subject in Surgical Pathology or Surgical Practice, founded upon original investigations, the candidates for the prize to be American citizens."

It is expressly stipulated that the successful competitor shall publish his essay in book form, and that he shall deposit one copy of the work in the Samuel D. Gross Library of the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery.

The essays which must be written in the English language, should be sent to Dr. J. Ewing Mears, 1429 Walnut street, Philadelphia, before June 1, 1893.

Each essay must be distinguished by a motto, and accompanied by a sealed envelope bearing the same motto, and containing the name and address of the writer. No envelope will be opened except that which accompanies the successful essay.

The Committee will return the unsuccessful essays if reclaimed by their respective writers, or their agents, within one year.

The Committee reserves the right to make no award if the essays submitted are not considered worthy of the prize.

Careless writing is deprecated in Daniel's *Texas Medical Jonrnal* which goes on to say that perhaps one of the most common faults with some really learned writers is a disregard of the rules of syntax. It is a common thing to encounter, in almost any of our exchanges, just such a solecism as this (by one of the ablest Philadelphia professors): "I am told by many that they have used this method which I have condemned with great success." If he had condemned the method with great success, it appears to us "they" would have ceased to use it. At a political meeting, recently, an able ex-district attorney, in relating an anecdote, said, "he cut his knee hunting 'possums with a hatchet." Tnat is a new way of hunting 'possums. The above reminds us of the man who bought a cow for his wife with a blaze face, and a pony for his little daughter with a silver mane and tail, and also the man who dug a well with a Roman nose.—*Med. Review.*

It costs the city ot New York a small fortune annually for hospital supplies alone. An idea of the expense of the hospital service may be gathered from an advertisement for bids for materials needed during the coming year.

The list of wants includes 4,000 gallons of whiskey, 1,000 pounds of chloroform, 14,000 pounds of absorbent cotton, 350,000 yards of absorbent hospital gauze, 7,500 pounds of absorbent lint, 6,500 pounds carbolic acid, 5,000 pounds imported Castile soap and 5,000 pounds glycerine.

GARDNER'S
SYRUP OF HYDRIODIC ACID.
HYDROGEN IODIDE.

This is the original Syrup of Hydriodic Acid, first brought to the attention of the medical profession by R. W. Gardner, the use of which has established the reputation of Hydriodic Acid as a remedy.

Since its first inroduction in 1878, its great value in the treatment of disease, as demonstrated by the experience of the profession, and the extensive circulation of this experience by the present writer, has excited the cupidity of a large number of manufacturers who are seeking to take advantage of the reputation which this article has obtained, and of the large outlay of time and money expended by the writer, in disseminating the experience of the profession in its use.

Various preparations, bearing the same name, are offered, and the writer's announcements are largely copied.

This only proves the value of the igina preparation, for a worthless article would scarcely be imitated.

The physician cannot be too careful to send his prescriptions to reliable parties only, and designate the manufacturer whose preparation he wishes the patient to use.

Hydriodic Acid should not be prescribed in combination with alkalies, metalic salts, or oxidizing agents, which latter would convert the Hydriodic into Iodic Acid, which possesses toxic properties.

In syphilitic diseases it may be combined with the bin-iodide of mercury, but if the prot-iodide is used, allowance must be made for its conversion into bin-iodide, which is a very much more active mercurial, and if not understood, might produce dangerous results.

Hydriodic Acid, probably, passes into the circulation without change, particularly if taken upon an empty stomach, and this is the proper time to exhibit the remedy, as no decomposition of the acid is apt to occur, owing to the absence of food products.

The proportionate arrangement of the elements constituting Hydriodic Acid is remarkable, the Acid being, in fact, almost wholly Iodine. The very small proportion of Hydrogen being the true equivalent, suffices to entirely remove the irritant quality from Iodine, by converting it into a nonirritant compound, from which, however, the full therapeutic action of Iodine is not only obtained, but in a marvellously effective and agreeable manner *

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Liquid Beef Tonic.

Special Attention

of the Medical Profession is directed to this remarkable Curative Preparation, endorsed by THOUSANDS of the LEADING PHYSICIANS OF THE UNITED STATES, who are using it in their daily practice.

Colden's Liquid Beef Tonic

is invaluable in all forms of WASTING DISEASE, and in cases of CONVALESCENCE FROM SEVERE ILLNESS. It can also be depended upon with Positive Certainty of Success for the cure of NERVOUS WEAKNESS, MALARIAL FEVER, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION and GENERAL DEBILITY.

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Is a Reliable FOOD MEDICINE;

Rapidly finds its way into the circulation; arrests Decomposition of the Vital Tissues, and is agreeable to the Most Delicate Stomach. To the physician, it is of incalculable value, as it gives the patient assurance of return to perfect health.

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115 & 117 Fulton St., New York.

A sample of Golden's Liquid Beef Tonic will be sent free, upon application, to any physician (enclosing business card), in the United States.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

SVAPNIA
OR
PURIFIED OPIUM.

For Physicians' Use Only.

Contains the Anodyne and Soporific Alkaloids, Codeia, Narceia and Morphia.

Excludes the Poisonous and Convulsive Alkaloids, Thebaine, Narcotine and Papaverine.

Svapnia has been in steadily increasing use for over twenty years, and when used has given great satisfaction.

To Physicians of Repute, not already acquainted with its merits, samples will be mailed on application.

Svapnia is made to conform to a uniform standard of Opium of Ten per cent, Morphia strength.

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To whom all orders for samples must be addressed.

SVAPNIA IS FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

NOTE RELATIVE TO THE BUFFALO LITHIA WATER.

BY WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, M.D.

There is a point in relation to the therapeutical efficacy of the Bufialo Lithia Water which has not yet, I think, received sufficient attention. It is well know that many cases of diseases of the nervous system are complicated with lithaemia, and that unless this condition is removed a cure is very often retarded and not infrequently entirely prevented. It is quite commonly the case that in cerebral congestion producing insomnia nervous prostration resulting from overmental work or much emotional disturbance, and in epilepsy (to say nothing of many cases of insanity) an excess of uric acid in the blood is often observed. This state appears to be altogether independent of the character of the food; for no matter how careful the physician may be in regard to the diet of his patient the lithaemic condition continues. I have tried to overcome this persistance by the use of phosphate of ammonia and other so-called solvents foruric acid, but without notable effect.

Several years ago, however, I began to treat such cases with Buffalo Lithia Water with a result that was as astonishing to me as it was beneficial to the patient, so that now in all cases of nervous diseases under my charge in which there is an excess of uric acid in the blood, I use the Buffalo Lithia. Water in large quantities. By this I mean that I do not have the patient drink merely a tumbler or two in the course of the day, but that I flood him, so to speak, with the water, making him drink a gallon or even more, in the 24 hours. By this course the urine after a few days ceases to deposit uric acid crystals on standing, the morbid irritability of the patient disappears, the tongue becomes clean, the wandering pains in the head are abolished, and the system is rendered much more amenable to the special treatment which may be necessary for the cure of the disease from which the patient suffers.

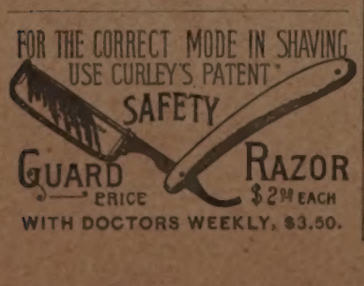
I have tried carbonate of lithia dissolved in water in various proportions, but it certainly does not, in cases to which I refer, have the same effect as Buffalo Lithia Water.

Washington D. C., Jan. 25th, 1892.*

I feel personally under obligations to those who have presented so valuable a product to the medical profession, and many a tired and faded patient will be revived and strengthened by the life-giving preparation, ALE AND BEEF, "PEPTONIZED," which is a happy union, in that it contains mildly stimulating (alcohol in small quantity), gently tonic (a modicum of the active principle of hops), decidedly nutrient (malt and beef) and positive digestive (diastase and peptonoids) properties—a union which is in harmony with well-known physiological principles, and will, in my judgment, be indorsed by careful bedside clinicians.—*Extract from Editorial by Dr. I. N. Love in The Medical Mirror.*

Two sample bottles to any physician who will pay express charges.

ALE & BEEF CO.,
267 W. 17th St., New York.



MEDICAL COLLEGES IN NEW YORK CITY.

Bellevue Hospital, foot E. 26th.
College of Physicians and Surgeons, 59th st., 9th and 10th av.
Eclectic, 239 E. 14th.
Homœopathic and Free Hospital, Eastern Boulevard, 63d and 64th.
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, 213 W. 54th.
Post-Graduate, 225 E. 20th.
Polyclinic, 218 E. 34th.
University City of New York, 410 E. 26th.
Woman's Medical College of New York Infirmary, 5 Livingston pl.

DISPENSARIES AND INFIRMARIES IN NEW YORK CITY.

NOT OPEN ON SUNDAY EXCEPT OFFICIALLY MENTIONED.

Bellevue Bureau of Surgical and Medical Relief for Out door Sick Poor. (Dept. Pub. Char. & Cor.), foot E. 26th, 9 to 5.
Bloomingdale, W. 99th, near 10th av., 11 to 12.
Church of the Holy Communion, 328 Sixth ave., daily at 4.
Demilt, 401 2d ave., 8 to 5; Sundays, 9 to 10, 1 to 2.
Dental, 245 E. 23d, 9 to 12.
Deutsche Poliklinik, 411 6th st., 1 to 5.
East Side (Harlem), 306 E. 115th, 2 to 4.
Eastern, 57 Essex, 9 to 5 Sundays, 9.30 to 10.30.
Eclectic, 239 E. 14th, 2 to 4; Tuesdays and Fridays, 1 to 3, for nervous diseases.
For Children, 407 W. 34th. (Sisters of St. Mary), 1.30 to 2.30.
Fordham, 2511 Vanderbilt av., 2 to 3.
German, 137 2d av., 2 to 5.
German (West Side), 411 W. 38th, 2 to 4.
Gouverneur, Gouverneur Slip, cor. Front, 10 to 12, 2 to 4.
Harlem, 160 E. 126th, 1 to 3.
Harlem (Eye, Ear and Throat), 80 E. 125th, 2 to 3.
Manhattan Eye and Ear, 103 Park av., 2 to 4.
Metropolitan, 303 W. 43d, 1 to 3.
Metropolitan (Throat), 2 to 4.
Mt. Sinai, E. 66th, cor. Lexington av., 1.15 to 4.
New Amsterdam Eye and Ear, 212 W. 38th.
New York, 137 Centre, 9 to 5.
New York, Eye and Ear, Second av. & 13th, 12 to 3.
New York Homœopathic (Medical College), 201 E. 23d, 10 to 4.
New York Hospital, 7 W. 15th, 2 to 4.
New York Infirmary (For Women and Children), 5 Livingston pl., 9 to 11.
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, 213 W. 54th, 10 to 12, 1 to 4.
New York Medical Missionary Society, 7 Nassau. Dispensaries: 81 Roosevelt. Tuesday,s Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays; 39 Pitt, Wednesdays and Fridays; 310 W. 54th, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
New York Ophthalmic and Aura Institute, 46 E. 12th, 2 to 3.
New York Ophthalmic Dispensary, 201 E. 23d.
New York Orthopedic, 126 E. 59th, 1 to 3, except Saturdays and Sundays.
New York Polyclinic, 214 E. 34th, 9 to 5.
New York Post Graduate, 226 E. 20th, 9 to 7.
New York Skin and Cancer, 243 E. 34th, 2 to 4.
Northeastern, 222 E. 59th, 9 to 5; Sundays, 9 to 10, 1 to 2.
Northwestern, 403 W. 36th, 9 to 4.
Northern, Waverly pl., cor. Christopher, 8 to 5.
St. Andrew's Infirmary for Women, 108 E. 28th, 2 to 3, except Sundays.
St. Bartholomew's, Skin and Venereal Diseases, 300 W. 36th.
St. Chrysostom's, 550 7th av., 3 to 4, except Tuesdays and Thursdays.
St. George (for Women and Children), 18 Clinton pl.
St. Mary's Free Hospital and Dispensary for Children, 405 W. 34th.
The Twenty-five Cent Provident, 13 Clinton pl., 3 to 8.
Tompkins Square Homœopathic, 261 E. 4th, 1 to 3.
Trinity, 36 State, 9 to 11.
Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth, Wards Dept. Pub. Char. and Cor., 730 Westchester av., 10 to 4; Sundays, 2 to 3.
University Medical College, 408 E. 26th, 10 to 4.
Vanderbilt Clinic, 60th & 10 av.
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THIOL.—Dr. de Sa, of Rio de Janeiro, reports excellent results from the use of thiol in varicose ulcers. Moncorvo, of the same city, has employed it in cutaneous affections of children, either pure or incorporated with glycerin, petrolatum, etc., with gratifying results.—*D Med. Zeit.*

LYSOL FOR CYSTITIS.—*The Coll. and Clin. Record* reports: For *Cystitis*, Prof. Parvin said (in his lecture) that in the Jefferson Hospital injections of Lysol, of the strength of one-half per cent., have been tried, and that they seem to give very good results, the patients bearing the injection better than injections of creolin of the same strength.

THIOL *vs.* ICHTHYOL.—Among the new remedies introduced to the profession for the treatment of abnormal conditions of the skin, says Editor Stowell in the *National Medical Review*, ichthyol has won a first place. But it has the disadvantage of having a strong and disagreeable odor. Ichthyol is prepared by the destructive distillation of a mineral rich in sulphur, and the fossilized remains of marine animals. It contains a certain proportion of indefinite, evil-smelling organic bodies, which cannot be removed without decomposing the product. By what may be designated synthetical methods a product is obtained, free from the disadvantages of ichthyol; this is called thiol. Thiol forms a clear solution with water, especially in the presence of glycerin. Several chemical authorities have examined the two products side by side, and the conclusion is reached that thiol is even superior as regards its chemical purity; while a large number of medical authorities have testified that therapeutically it was superior to ichthyol, with the additional advantage of comparative freedom from odor. The current number of *New Remedies* gives a detailed list of affections in which thiol has proven of great value. Among these diseases we note the following: Eczematous affections, erysipelas, herpes, dermatitis, lupus, contusions, and subcutaneous hemorrhages. Thiol is "a purified form of ichthyol." It is a substitute for ichthyol. Considering its advantages, the writer predicts for it a wide use, when its true merits are fully understood by the profession.—*The American Therapist.*

Write for Descriptive Pamphlets on Chloralamid, Phenocoll, Piperazine, Thiol, Lysol, Creasote, etc., to the Sole Agents for America, Lehn & Fink, 128 William Street, New York.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

TRAUMATIC TETANUS.—Dr, Mayer, of Amberg, reports a cure from the use of a mixture containing in each dose:

℞ Muriate of morphine, gr. 1-65.
Chloral hydrate, gr. jss.
Bromide of sodium, gr. ij¼.

M. Sig.: To be taken three to six times a day.

Fifteen grains of morphine were taken in all.

CATARRH OF THE PHARYNX.—The following appears in the *Practitioner's Monthly:*

℞ Sulph. zinci, gr. xv.
Thymoli, gr. ½.
Alcoholis.
Glycerini puri, aa ʒ jss.
Aq. menth. pip., ʒ x.

M. Sig.: Gargle.

MALARIA.—Prof. Samuel Wolfe (*Med. Bulletin*) in obstinate cases, prescribes:

℞ Resorcin, ʒ iij.
Tr. eucalypti, ℥ j.
Syr. limonis, ℥ ij.
Aquæ, ℥ j.

M. Ft. solut.

Sig. Teaspoonful three times a day.

ACUTE URETHRITIS.—To allay sexual excitement and produce a direct sedative influence upon the inflamed part, Dr. G, Frank Lydston recommends (*Lancet Clinic*):

℞ Ext. ergot., *m*xv.
Tinct. gelsemii, *m*v.
Potass. brom., grs. xx.
Tinct. hyoscyami, *m*xxx.
Syr. aurantii, ℥ ss.

M. Sig.: At bedtime.

INFANTILE DYSPEPSIA.—Simon recommends the following (*Med. and Surg. Rep.*):

℞ Cascarilla tincture, grm. ij.
Rhubarb tincture, grm. iv.
Bitter orange peel tincture,
Gentian tincture,
Nux-vomica tincture, aa grm. viij.

M. Sig.: For a child of seven' 10-15 drops in water, after meals.

NERVOUS COUGH.—A favorite prescription of Professor Bartholow is the following:

℞ Acidi hydrocyanici diluti, ʒ i.
Tincturæ sanguinariæ, ℥ ss.
Syrupi senegæ, ʒ iv.
Aquæ lauro-cerasi, ʒ vii.
Syrupi tolutani, ℥ ii.

M. d. Sig.: From ten drops to a teaspoonful every four honrs, according to the age of the patient.

SUBSTITUTE FOR OPIATES.—Dr. Portier (*La Sem. Med.*) gives:

℞ Cocainæ hydrochlor, gr. vii.
Phenacetini, gr. xxiii.
Exalgini, gr. vii.
Acidi salicylici, gr. xv.

M. div. in chart. x. Sig.: One powder every two or three hours until pain is relieved.

BILIARY CALCULI.—Dr. Huchard, in Medicine Moderne, recommends the following, which he calls "cholagogue cachets:"

℞ Sodii benzoatis.
Sodii salicylatis.
Pulv. rad. rhei. aa ʒ i.
Pulv. nucis vomicæ, gr. v.
Misce divide in pulv, xvi.

Sifi : One at each meal,

CHRONIC ECZEMA.—Lanara in *La Sem. Med.* uses this prescription:

℞ Tinct. filicis maris, ℥ i.
Alcoholis, ʒ iv.
Tinct. myrrhæ, ʒ i.
Pulvis opii, ʒ i.

M. d. Sig.: Wash once a day with green soap the parts affected, removing all the crusts, then apply this preparation.

POST-PARTUM UTERINE PAINS.—Dr Rutherford (*Rev. Gen. de Clin et de Therap.*) recommends;

℞ Quininæ sulph. gr. xv.
Opii pur, gr. viii,
Ext. trifolii, q. s.

M. ft. pil. xv. Sig.: One pill every two or three hours.

THERAPEUTIC NOTES.

TREATMENT OF GRANULAR CONJUNCTIVITIS. (*Le Courrier Médical*, June 4, 1892.)—Chevallereau applies cocaine, everts and holds the lids apart with the left hand, attaches a compress soaked in a one to five-hundred sublimate solution to the right index-finger, and with it makes firm and vigorous friction over the entire conjunctiva of the lids and the canthi. Considerable hemorrhage usually follows the first application. If corneal ulcers are present, atropine and the yellow oxide of mercury ointment are also used. The results are good.

LYSOL IN THE TREATMENT OF BLENNORRHAGIA (*Boletin de medicina de Santiago de Chile*, June, 1892.) By Dr. V. Carvallo.

In this article the author speaks in very favorable terms about the use of lysol in the treatment of gonorrhoea. He employed it in both acute and other cases of three or four months' standing, in the form of injections of one per cent. strength, without giving any remedy internally. It produces a sensation of warmth in the urethral canal, which soon vanishes. The pain disappears at the second or third day of treatment; the pathological secretion begins to diminish from the time the first few injections are made, and completely ceases at the end of the first week of treatment, Dr. Carvallo says. These two are the formulæ recommended by him:

1. Lysol solution, one per cent. strength, 100 grammes; Sydenham's laudanum, 3 grammes.

2. Lysol solution, one per cent. strength, 100 grammes; cocaine hydrochlorate, 50 centigrammes.

The injection ought to be kept in the urethra during four or five minutes, repeating it at least three times a day at the commencement, and not so frequently after the discharge is diminished.

Polite Doctor (cautiously)—Your husband is suffering from overwork or excessive indulgence in alcoholic stimulants—it is, ahem! a little difficult to tell which.

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Physicians may obtain the **CALVICO** brand of olive (sweet) oil through local druggists or high class grocers, or direct from the California Vintage Company, sole importers, 21 Park Place, New York City, who are also extensive dealers in pure wines, and brandies, for medical use.

PROBABLY no single article in the Materia Medica has received as much attention from Clinicians and Chemists alike during the past decade as Pepsin and no other agent has been improved in an equal degree.

As offered to the profession but a few years ago it was most offensive in odor, but sparingly soluble and its solvent power was, as compared with the present high standard of Webber-Pepsin S. & D. (1 to 6000), puerile.

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Whe you receive your sample, Doctor (and this can readily be procured by addressing the sole manufacturers, Sharp & Dohme, Baltimore, Md.), add about 1 grain to a fluidrachm of water and note how perfectly soluble it is.

Note the absence of odor and the pleasant taste.

Then prescribe it.

A CASE OF LARYNGEAL VERTIGO.

Dr. James E. Newcomb reports a case of this apparently rare affection (the number of cases reported being about twenty-five). The patient, a man aged forty, had no family history of insanity or epilepsy. Ten days before being seen the patient had taken cold and could not speak above a whisper. He had spasmodic attacks of coughing, ending in the dislodgement of a mass of thick, yellowish, tenacious mucus. The mucous membrane of the nose, pharynx, and larynx was in a condition of subacute catarrh. This condition lasted for six weeks in spite of treatment, then the frequency of the attacks became less. Each attack began with tickling in the larynx, followed by cough, general muscular spasm, and finally momentary unconsciousness. A firm hold of some support seemed to avert actual loss of consciousness. There was no preceding dizziness or aura, or subsequent drowsiness and mental confusion. Six months later the patient was perfectly well. A diagnosis of epilepsy is not warranted by the facts in this case. The pathology of these cases is still very obscure.—*New York Medical Journal, Sept.* 10, 1892.

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